

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 232, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 232, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 232, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEE893
RGB	190, 232, 147
RGB Percent	75%, 91%, 58%
CMY	0.2549, 0.0902, 0.4235
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.37, 0.09
HSL	90°, 65%, 74%
HSV	90°, 37%, 91%
XYZ	55.3583, 70.7670, 38.3455
YIQ	209.7520, 2.2530, -35.3390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

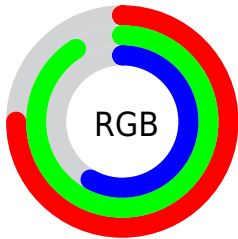
Format	Color
RYB	147, 232, 189
Decimal	12511379
CIELab	87.37, -28.01, 36.99
CIELCh	87, 46.398, 127.132
Yxy	70.7670, 0.3366, 0.4303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290701459 (0xFFBEE893)
YUV	209.7520, -30.9367, -17.3225
Hunter-Lab	84.1231, -29.7512, 31.8603

Details

The RGB color **190, 232, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **189, 147, 232**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 202**, and **135, 176, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 232, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 232, 170**.

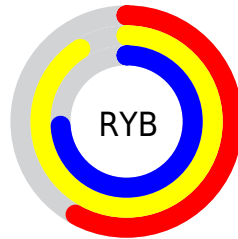
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (91%)

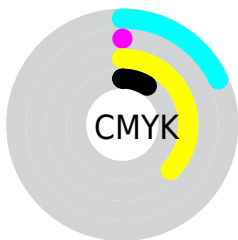
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (74%)

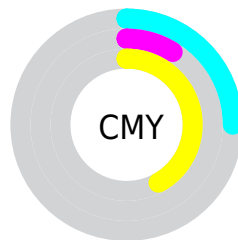


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 232, 147 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 190, 232, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 232, 147

 190, 232, 147

255, 255, 255

 162, 204, 121

 247, 255, 202

 135, 176, 95

 255, 255, 230

 109, 149, 70

 83, 123, 46

 58, 98, 21

 33, 74, 0

 6, 51, 0


 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 232, 147

 190, 232, 147

 179, 232, 124


 201, 232, 170

 167, 232, 101


 213, 232, 193

 156, 232, 77


 224, 232, 217

 144, 232, 54

 236, 232, 240

 133, 232, 31

 247, 232, 255

 121, 232, 8

 255, 232, 255

 117, 232, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



238, 220, 130



190, 232, 147



135, 240, 183

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



190, 232, 147



91, 233, 255



255, 184, 210

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



190, 232, 147



189, 147, 232

Split Complementary

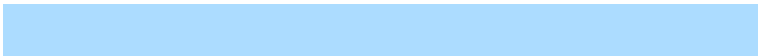
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 190, 254



190, 232, 147



172, 220, 255

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



190, 232, 147



0, 240, 255



238, 204, 255



255, 191, 168

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



190, 232, 147



94, 242, 213



238, 204, 255



255, 185, 225

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



190, 232, 147



241, 255, 227



232, 188, 147



119, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



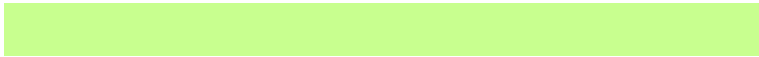
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



190, 232, 147



200, 255, 143



148, 232, 147



109, 115, 103



90, 179, 0



26, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



189, 147, 232



198, 143, 255



231, 147, 232



109, 103, 115



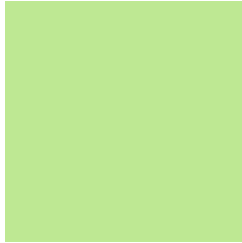
88, 0, 179



25, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 232, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 232, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 190, 232, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 232, 147.

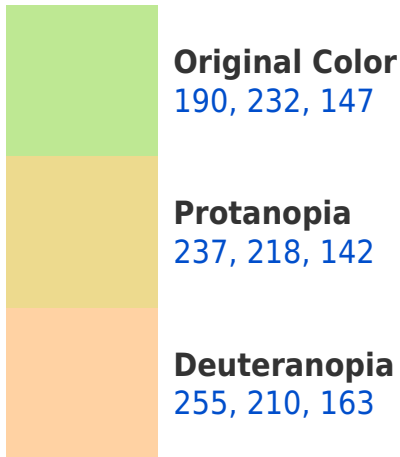


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 232, 147.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
203, 221, 238

Trichromacy



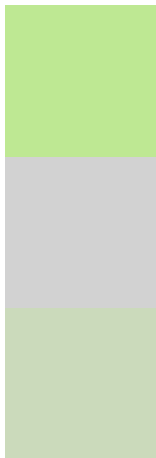
Original Color
190, 232, 147

Protanomaly
220, 223, 144

Deuteranomaly
231, 218, 157

Tritanomaly
198, 225, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 232, 147

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
203, 218, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 232, 147 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(190, 232, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 232, 147)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 232, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 232, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 232, 147 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(190, 232, 147) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 232, 147) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 232, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 232, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 232, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 232,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 232, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 232, 147) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
232, 147) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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